

WOMEN'S IRE  
WAS AROUSED

At Being Ejected from a Meeting at Trowbridge, England, Last Night

THEY SET FIREBRAND  
TO A NEW MANSION

Left a Saucy Note Advising Owners to Seek Damages of One Who Ejected Them

London, June 4.—Damage estimated at \$75,000 was done during the night by the militant suffragette arson squad, which set fire to a newly constructed mansion at Westwood near Trowbridge, Wiltshire. The women left behind them a placard reading: "For damages apply to Runciman."

Right Honorable Walter Runciman, commissioner of woods, forests and land revenues, addressed a meeting in Trowbridge last night, in the course of which a number of suffragettes who had interrupted the meeting were ejected.

Epsum, England, June 4.—A sensational suffragette outrage, in which a woman was seriously injured, occurred during the running of the Derby here to-day. While King George's horse, Anmer, was rounding Tattenham corner, a woman rushed onto the course, clutching the reins. The horse fell and trampled upon her. The jockey was also badly injured. The Derby was won by A. P. Cumliffe's Abouzeur, with the time 100 to 1 against him after an objection by his jockey against Craganour, a favorite, was sustained by the stewards. Craganour was the first past the winning post.

SENSATIONAL TURN  
TO HUNT FOR LOBBY

Senate Began To-day Issuing Subpoenas for Men Said To Be Interested in the Sugar Tariff

Washington, D. C., June 4.—The lobby hunt took a new and sensational turn to-day when the Senate began issuing subpoenas for nearly sixty men, all of whom are said to be interested in the sugar tariff. It is generally assumed that President Wilson furnished the names of those about to be subpoenaed. Frank C. Lowry, known in legislative circles as a free sugar man and secretary of the so-called wholesale grocers' committee; Henry G. Cunard, one of the best known sugar men; and Truman G. Palmer are among those for whom summonses have been issued.

This new turn of affairs, many believe, is one of the suggestions of President Wilson, made at his recent conference with Chairman Overman and Senator Reed of the investigating committee, and many of the president's friends predict it will be his answer to the testimony of many senators that they have seen no lobbyists in Washington and know of no attempt to influence Congressmen against the Underwood bill.

## EXCLUDE FIGHT FILMS.

Pictures of McCarty-Arthur Battle Are Banned in Boston.

Boston, June 4.—The moving pictures of the Luther McCarty-Arthur Polky fight at Calgary, which resulted in McCarty's death, cannot be exhibited in Boston, Mayor Fitzgerald ruled yesterday.

The mayor said that because of the tragic end of the match the pictures would have a depressing and perhaps an even more harmful effect.

GREAT EXCITEMENT  
ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Stocks Poured Out Regardless of Quoted Prices—Sales in First Hour Amounting to 300,000 Shares.

New York, June 4.—The excitement on stock exchange the first hour today was probably without parallel since the panic of 1897. Stocks literally poured out, regardless of quoted prices. The declines were the greatest in standard shares. The sales the first hour amounted to 300,000 shares at 50, new low records for the year being made.

## OXFORD MILLS FAIL.

Action Against North Brookfield, Mass., Shops By Creditors.

Boston, June 4.—The Oxford linen mills of North Brookfield were petitioned into bankruptcy by creditors in the United States district court yesterday. The creditors allege that the company committed an act of bankruptcy in March 1912, in conveying a chattel mortgage for \$50,000.

President Frank E. Winchell of the Oxford linen mills is now under indictment in New York, charged with using the mails in a scheme to defraud in connection with the Sterling Debentures Co. case.

## SUICIDE IN JAIL.

Arthur Norrington, Colored, of Westminster, Was in for Arson.

Concord, N. H., June 4.—Arthur Norrington, colored, of Westminster, Vt., sentenced to the state prison Oct. 7, 1910, for from five to seven years for the crime of arson at Keene, committed suicide by hanging yesterday. While in prison, Norrington had been a model convict, but much given to melancholy, brooding over the effect of his sentence on his prospects after he had regained his liberty.

MEXICAN REBELS WIN  
AN ALL-DAY BATTLE

Great Many Fatalities Reported in Encounter with Federal Troops at Matamoros—Grand Spectacle for Americans.

Brownsville, Texas, June 4.—While a number of the rebels were offering dogged resistance to the rebel troops of Gen. Luelo Blanco, "constitutionalist" commander-in-chief of the state of Tamaulipas, at 10 o'clock last night, Matamoros, Mexico, was practically in the hands of the revolutionists after a battle waged without interruption since 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning.

Early in the night flames in several sections of the battle-scarred city lighted the sky for miles around.

The toll of death on both sides has been heavy. Major Estaban Ramos, federal commander, was wounded early in the engagement. He was brought to Brownsville hospital. His condition is reported critical.

Private Davis of the United States cavalry was wounded by a stray shot while patrolling the border on the American side of the Rio Grande, and rumors are persistent that Miguel Barragan, mayor of Matamoros, was shot and killed late in the day. This could not be confirmed.

One report brought by a fugitive was that between 200 and 300 hundred of the combatants had been killed and double that number wounded. The United States consulate, where Consul J. H. Johnson and his staff remained during the fighting, was in the direct line of fire the greater part of the day, but it is said none of those in the building have been wounded.

One hundred and twelve of the federal troops crossed the Brownsville line yesterday afternoon and surrendered to the United States authorities.

The rebels began a general advance toward the main part of Matamoros at 3:30 yesterday afternoon. Within an hour they had taken the customs office at the terminus of the international bridge, and almost simultaneously the customs house at the ferry connecting Brownsville and Santa Cruz, a suburb of Matamoros. After that the fight was gradually narrowed to Hidalgo plaza.

Among the buildings set afire by rebel shells and destroyed were 12 dwelling houses on the Plaza de Armas, including the home of Mayor Barragan.

It was estimated that Blanco's army numbered about 1,800 men, while the federal garrison was composed of less than a third of that number.

Several thousand spectators viewed the battle from the elevated sites of the Rio Grande, but were kept at what was regarded as a safe distance from the boundary by the soldiers of troop M. Fourteenth cavalry, who patrolled the border for a distance of six miles. An automobile bearing a party of sightseers was struck by a bullet and put out of commission, but none of the occupants was hurt.

## REPORTED TO HAVE SURRENDERED

Matamoros Said to Have Given in This Morning.

San Antonio, June 4.—It is reported that Matamoros, Mexico, surrendered to General Blanco, the constitutionalist commander, this morning.

NATIONAL MARRIAGE  
REGULATION PLANNED

Proposed Law Would Force Bridegrooms To Produce Certificate of Good Health, But Would Exempt the Brides.

Washington, D. C., June 4.—With the intention of having the national capital set an example for other civic and state governments in framing marriage laws, Cuno H. Rudolph, commissioner of the District of Columbia, is at work on a bill which will be put before Congress soon. The proposed law would make compulsory the production of a certificate of good health by the prospective bridegroom, but it is understood the prospective brides would not be obliged to submit to similar terms in the bill.

## BODY OF STUDENT FOUND

Nothing of Value in Clothing Found on the Corpse.

New York, June 4.—Benjamin C. Gibson, a teacher of Owensboro, Ky., who disappeared 10 days ago from Columbia university, where he was studying for a degree of bachelor of science, was found dead in the East river yesterday. An autopsy has been ordered to determine the cause of his death.

Gibson wore jewelry and carried money, when his friends last saw him on the college campus. When the body was recovered off 122nd street there was nothing of value found.

A college locker key and initials on a collar led to the identification at the morgue last night by two of Gibson's acquaintances, who made affidavits that the body was that of the Columbia student.

Gibson and his wife lived in apartments here. Mrs. Gibson Monday was placed in the care of Dr. S. S. Watkins, a physician, who came here from Owensboro at the instance of her father, Simeon Mulligan, a resident there.

## VERMONT MEMBERS PLACED.

Representatives Plumley and Greene Appointed To Committees.

Washington, D. C., June 4.—Congressman Frank L. Greene of the first Vermont district has been recognized in the organization of the House, for the first session of the 63d Congress, by being placed on the committee on military affairs and the committee on pensions.

Congressman Frank Plumley of the second district has been assigned to war claims, revision of the laws and election of president vice-president and representatives in Congress.

## VERMONT BUSINESS TROUBLES

Herbert S. Teachout of Essex Junction Files in Bankruptcy.

Rutland, June 4.—Herbert S. Teachout of Essex Junction, a meat dealer, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with Clerk F. S. Platt of the United States court. He gives his liabilities as \$11,912.22 and his assets as \$1,925.59, of which \$250 is claimed to be exempt.

DEFENCE IS  
A CHARGE

Blackmail Alleged by Lawyer for Atteaux in the Dynamite Case

WOOD CANNOT OFFER  
ANY MORE DEFENSE

Because His Attorney Asked for Judgment When the State Rested

Boston, June 4.—The defense of Frederick E. Atteaux, the dye manufacturer, in the dynamite conspiracy trial alleges that the defendant was the victim of attempted blackmail by John J. Breen, who has confessed to planting dynamite at Lawrence during the textile strike in 1912. Atteaux took the stand in his own defense to-day.

President William M. Wood of the American Woolen Co., who was charged with Atteaux and Dennis J. Collins with being concerned in the alleged conspiracy, was without further opportunity to present his defense under the laws of the state. After the prosecution had rested, Attorney Hurlburt moved that the case against his client, Wood, be dismissed, thus resting the case. When Judge Crosby ruled adversely it left only the Atteaux defense to be heard. Collins having taken the stand and confessed to his part in placing the explosive on the premises of Lawrence textile works.

In outlining the defense, Attorney Coakley for Atteaux said the defense would show that Breen tried to get \$12,000 from Atteaux to settle the dynamite suits and, failing, resorted to blackmail.

Before calling Atteaux, the defense introduced several other witnesses who told of chauffeur Pira, a government witness, having discussed the testimony previous to appearing. One witness said Pira told him he didn't remember much about the trip on Jan. 19, 1912, but they knew all about it at the district attorney's office. Other witnesses told of the movements of Breen in Lawrence.

The defendant, Atteaux, told of his activity in endeavoring to bring about a settlement of the strike. He said he talked with members of the union and told them that he represented the American Woolen Co. in a measure but also represented himself, because if the mills closed down his business would suffer.

## The Argument For Wood.

In Atty. Hurlburt's argument to have the case taken from the jury so far as Wood was concerned, he said:

"The charge against the defendant Wood in this case is that he entered into an unlawful agreement with Atteaux and others to plant dynamite in Lawrence. It is, therefore, incumbent upon the commonwealth to prove that he took active participation in the conspiracy during the time of the alleged conspiracy. It is not sufficient to show merely passive knowledge or acquiescence in the conspiracy. Unless they show that he actively participated in the conspiracy he is not guilty."

"Therefore, the commonwealth must show that Wood did not take an active part in this agreement, if there was such an agreement. From the government's evidence it appears that the agreement is alleged to have begun at 11:30 o'clock on Jan. 19, and that this man Breen and Atteaux entered to it. It is clear under the evidence and the indictment, that this so-called agreement lasted about 24 hours, dynamite planting and all. At the meeting on Jan. 19, between Breen and Atteaux, Mr. Wood was not present and nothing was said, according to the evidence, connecting Mr. Wood in any way."

He went on to say that while Pittman might have been in contact with Mr. Wood, more or less through business associations, no evidence had been offered to show that the two men saw or communicated with one another during the alleged conspiracy.

Dist. Atty. Postier said, in opening his argument on the motion to dismiss the case against Wood that he had not expected to have to argue the case three times, as he might have to now. He quoted Massachusetts decisions tending to show, he argued, that all persons concerned in a conspiracy, whether they came together or not, might be guilty.

"I suppose we may in all modesty presume that there has been prima facie evidence of a conspiracy of some kind here. The conspiracy must be established by facts, of course. It is for the jury to draw the inference. I understand it is not for the court to draw a favorable or unfavorable inference from the evidence presented."

"There cannot be any question in this case but that the defendant Wood had an interest in the planting of this dynamite. The drafting of that letter was an attempt to influence public opinion. The jury has the right to decide if putting a letter in the newspapers is the best way to reach the operatives."

## FOLLOWS FATHER'S LEAD.

John Parker Commits Suicide at Durham, Me.

Durham, N. H., June 4.—John Parker committed suicide yesterday by shooting. Shortly before noon neighbors found his body in the barn. Just 27 years ago, his father, John S. Parker, committed suicide by hanging in the same barn.

## STRIKERS RESUMED WORK.

Under Old Conditions at Ipswich, Mass., Hosiery Mills.

Ipswich, Mass., June 4.—The strike which closed the Ipswich hosiery mills six weeks ago, leaving 1,100 workers idle, was declared off to-day. The strikers returned under the old conditions,

HITCHCOCK REPLIES  
TO BURLESON CHARGE

Defends His Administration of the Postoffice Department and Tells of the Things Done by Him as Postmaster General.

Silver City, N. M., June 4.—On arriving at Silver City yesterday from Mogollon mountains, where he has been spending some weeks, former Postmaster-General Frank H. Hitchcock was shown for the first time the published report of the statement issued a few days ago by Postmaster-General Burleson attacking his administration of the postoffice department. After reading the charges he issued a statement.

"A committee composed in the main of newly appointed assistants, having less than three months' experience in postoffice business, attempts in a report to the present head of the department to discredit the financial showing made by the postal service under President Taft's administration," Mr. Hitchcock said. "After reporting alleged discrepancies that are insignificant when compared with the great sums known to have been saved by their predecessors, this committee of novitiates proceeds in its published statement to enlighten the American people as to the character of the postal service they have been receiving."

"During the Taft administration nearly 5,000 new postoffices were established, delivery by letter carriers was provided in about 300 additional cities, and over 3,500 new rural routes, aggregating about 75,000 miles, were authorized. "Notwithstanding these great extensions of service and the heavy increase in expenditures they required, the postoffice department was placed on a self-sustaining basis, and that was its condition on the fourth of March."

"The postal committee of a Democratic House of Congress endeavored last year in a similar manner to attack the audited accounts of the postal service, but after investigation, that committee was fair enough to admit that the department had become substantially self-sustaining."

"The secretary of the treasury reported the wiping out of the postal deficit and the record thus certified to in his fiscal report is likely to stand in history. If the postoffice department could have received a proper allowance for the cost of carrying frank mail, the postal surplus would have been much larger than that recorded, and this is true after deducting the expense incurred on account of the postal service by the treasury department for the free quartering of certain postoffices in federal buildings, an expense that is less than half the cost of the franking privilege. In the fiscal year 1912, more than 300,000,000 pieces of mail, having an aggregate weight of about 60,000,000 pounds, were carried free of charge under the franking privilege, and this is true after deducting the expense incurred on account of the postal service by the treasury department for the free quartering of certain postoffices in federal buildings, an expense that is less than half the cost of the franking privilege. In the fiscal year 1912, more than 300,000,000 pieces of mail, having an aggregate weight of about 60,000,000 pounds, were carried free of charge under the franking privilege, and this is true after deducting the expense incurred on account of the postal service by the treasury department for the free quartering of certain postoffices in federal buildings, an expense that is less than half the cost of the franking privilege. In the fiscal year 1912, more than 300,000,000 pieces of mail, having an aggregate weight of about 60,000,000 pounds, were carried free of charge under the franking privilege, and this is true after deducting the expense incurred on account of the postal service by the treasury department for the free quartering of certain postoffices in federal buildings, an expense that is less than half the cost of the franking privilege. In the fiscal year 1912, more than 300,000,000 pieces of mail, having an aggregate weight of about 60,000,000 pounds, were carried free of charge under the franking privilege, and this is true after deducting the expense incurred on account of the postal service by the treasury department for the free quartering of certain postoffices in federal buildings, an expense that is less than half the cost of the franking privilege. In the fiscal year 1912, more than 300,000,000 pieces of mail, having an aggregate weight of about 60,000,000 pounds, were carried free of charge under the franking privilege, and this is true after deducting the expense incurred on account of the postal service by the treasury department for the free quartering of certain postoffices in federal buildings, an expense that is less than half the cost of the franking privilege. In the fiscal year 1912, more than 300,000,000 pieces of mail, having an aggregate weight of about 60,000,000 pounds, were carried free of charge under the franking privilege, and this is true after deducting the expense incurred on account of the postal service by the treasury department for the free quartering of certain postoffices in federal buildings, an expense that is less than half the cost of the franking privilege. In the fiscal year 1912, more than 300,000,000 pieces of mail, having an aggregate weight of about 60,000,000 pounds, were carried free of charge under the franking privilege, and this is true after deducting the expense incurred on account of the postal service by the treasury department for the free quartering of certain postoffices in federal buildings, an expense that is less than half the cost of the franking privilege. In the fiscal year 1912, more than 300,000,000 pieces of mail, having an aggregate weight of about 60,000,000 pounds, were carried free of charge under the franking privilege, and this is true after deducting the expense incurred on account of the postal service by the treasury department for the free quartering of certain postoffices in federal buildings, an expense that is less than half the cost of the franking privilege. In the fiscal year 1912, more than 300,000,000 pieces of mail, having an aggregate weight of about 60,000,000 pounds, were carried free of charge under the franking privilege, and this is true after deducting the expense incurred on account of the postal service by the treasury department for the free quartering of certain postoffices in federal buildings, an expense that is less than half the cost of the franking privilege. In the fiscal year 1912, more than 300,000,000 pieces of mail, having an aggregate weight of about 60,000,000 pounds, were carried free of charge under the franking privilege, and this is true after deducting the expense incurred on account of the postal service by the treasury department for the free quartering of certain postoffices in federal buildings, an expense that is less than half the cost of the franking privilege. In the fiscal year 1912, more than 300,000,000 pieces of mail, having an aggregate weight of about 60,000,000 pounds, were carried free of charge under the franking privilege, and this is true after deducting the expense incurred on account of the postal service by the treasury department for the free quartering of certain postoffices in federal buildings, an expense that is less than half the cost of the franking privilege. In the fiscal year 1912, more than 300,000,000 pieces of mail, having an aggregate weight of about 60,000,000 pounds, were carried free of charge under the franking privilege, and this is true after deducting the expense incurred on account of the postal service by the treasury department for the free quartering of certain postoffices in federal buildings, an expense that is less than half the cost of the franking privilege. In the fiscal year 1912, more than 300,000,000 pieces of mail, having an aggregate weight of about 60,000,000 pounds, were carried free of charge under the franking privilege, and this is true after deducting the expense incurred on account of the postal service by the treasury department for the free quartering of certain postoffices in federal buildings, an expense that is less than half the cost of the franking privilege. In the fiscal year 1912, more than 300,000,000 pieces of mail, having an aggregate weight of about 60,000,000 pounds, were carried free of charge under the franking privilege, and this is true after deducting the expense incurred on account of the postal service by the treasury department for the free quartering of certain postoffices in federal buildings, an expense that is less than half the cost of the franking privilege. In the fiscal year 1912, more than 300,000,000 pieces of mail, having an aggregate weight of about 60,000,000 pounds, were carried free of charge under the franking privilege, and this is true after deducting the expense incurred on account of the postal service by the treasury department for the free quartering of certain postoffices in federal buildings, an expense that is less than half the cost of the franking privilege. In the fiscal year 1912, more than 300,000,000 pieces of mail, having an aggregate weight of about 60,000,000 pounds, were carried free of charge under the franking privilege, and this is true after deducting the expense incurred on account of the postal service by the treasury department for the free quartering of certain postoffices in federal buildings, an expense that is less than half the cost of the franking privilege. In the fiscal year 1912, more than 300,000,000 pieces of mail, having an aggregate weight of about 60,000,000 pounds, were carried free of charge under the franking privilege, and this is true after deducting the expense incurred on account of the postal service by the treasury department for the free quartering of certain postoffices in federal buildings, an expense that is less than half the cost of the franking privilege. In the fiscal year 1912, more than 300,000,000 pieces of mail, having an aggregate weight of about 60,000,000 pounds, were carried free of charge under the franking privilege, and this is true after deducting the expense incurred on account of the postal service by the treasury department for the free quartering of certain postoffices in federal buildings, an expense that is less than half the cost of the franking privilege. In the fiscal year 1912, more than 300,000,000 pieces of mail, having an aggregate weight of about 60,000,000 pounds, were carried free of charge under the franking privilege, and this is true after deducting the expense incurred on account of the postal service by the treasury department for the free quartering of certain postoffices in federal buildings, an expense that is less than half the cost of the franking privilege. In the fiscal year 1912, more than 300,000,000 pieces of mail, having an aggregate weight of about 60,000,000 pounds, were carried free of charge under the franking privilege, and this is true after deducting the expense incurred on account of the postal service by the treasury department for the free quartering of certain postoffices in federal buildings, an expense that is less than half the cost of the franking privilege. In the fiscal year 1912, more than 300,000,000 pieces of mail, having an aggregate weight of about 60,000,000 pounds, were carried free of charge under the franking privilege, and this is true after deducting the expense incurred on account of the postal service by the treasury department for the free quartering of certain postoffices in federal buildings, an expense that is less than half the cost of the franking privilege. In the fiscal year 1912, more than 300,000,000 pieces of mail, having an aggregate weight of about 60,000,000 pounds, were carried free of charge under the franking privilege, and this is true after deducting the expense incurred on account of the postal service by the treasury department for the free quartering of certain postoffices in federal buildings, an expense that is less than half the cost of the franking privilege. In the fiscal year 1912, more than 300,000,000 pieces of mail, having an aggregate weight of about 60,000,000 pounds, were carried free of charge under the franking privilege, and this is true after deducting the expense incurred on account of the postal service by the treasury department for the free quartering of certain postoffices in federal buildings, an expense that is less than half the cost of the franking privilege. In the fiscal year 1912, more than 300,000,000 pieces of mail, having an aggregate weight of about 60,000,000 pounds, were carried free of charge under the franking privilege, and this is true after deducting the expense incurred on account of the postal service by the treasury department for the free quartering of certain postoffices in federal buildings, an expense that is less than half the cost of the franking privilege. In the fiscal year 1912, more than 300,000,000 pieces of mail, having an aggregate weight of about 60,000,000 pounds, were carried free of charge under the franking privilege, and this is true after deducting the expense incurred on account of the postal service by the treasury department for the free quartering of certain postoffices in federal buildings, an expense that is less than half the cost of the franking privilege. In the fiscal year 1912, more than 300,000,000 pieces of mail, having an aggregate weight of about 60,000,000 pounds, were carried free of charge under the franking privilege, and this is true after deducting the expense incurred on account of the postal service by the treasury department for the free quartering of certain postoffices in federal buildings, an expense that is less than half the cost of the franking privilege. In the fiscal year 1912, more than 300,000,000 pieces of mail, having an aggregate weight of about 60,000,000 pounds, were carried free of charge under the franking privilege, and this is true after deducting the expense incurred on account of the postal service by the treasury department for the free quartering of certain postoffices in federal buildings, an expense that is less than half the cost of the franking privilege. In the fiscal year 1912, more than 300,000,000 pieces of mail, having an aggregate weight of about 60,000,000 pounds, were carried free of charge under the franking privilege, and this is true after deducting the expense incurred on account of the postal service by the treasury department for the free quartering of certain postoffices in federal buildings, an expense that is less than half the cost of the franking privilege. In the fiscal year 1912, more than 300,000,000 pieces of mail, having an aggregate weight of about 60,000,000 pounds, were carried free of charge under the franking privilege, and this is true after deducting the expense incurred on account of the postal service by the treasury department for the free quartering of certain postoffices in federal buildings, an expense that is less than half the cost of the franking privilege. In the fiscal year 1912, more than 300,000,000 pieces of mail, having an aggregate weight of about 60,000,000 pounds, were carried free of charge under the franking privilege, and this is true after deducting the expense incurred on account of the postal service by the treasury department for the free quartering of certain postoffices in federal buildings, an expense that is less than half the cost of the franking privilege. In the fiscal year 1912, more than 300,000,000 pieces of mail, having an aggregate weight of about 60,000,000 pounds, were carried free of charge under the franking privilege, and this is true after deducting the expense incurred on account of the postal service by the treasury department for the free quartering of certain postoffices in federal buildings, an expense that is less than half the cost of the franking privilege. In the fiscal year 1912, more than 300,000,000 pieces of mail, having an aggregate weight of about 60,000,000 pounds, were carried free of charge under the franking privilege, and this is true after deducting the expense incurred on account of the postal service by the treasury department for the free quartering of certain postoffices in federal buildings, an expense that is less than half the cost of the franking privilege. In the fiscal year 1912, more than 300,000,000 pieces of mail, having an aggregate weight of about 60,000,000 pounds, were carried free of charge under the franking privilege, and this is true after deducting the expense incurred on account of the postal service by the treasury department for the free quartering of certain postoffices in federal buildings, an expense that is less than half the cost of the franking privilege. In the fiscal year 1912, more than 300,000,000 pieces of mail, having an aggregate weight of about 60,000,000 pounds, were carried free of charge under the franking privilege, and this is true after deducting the expense incurred on account of the postal service by the treasury department for the free quartering of certain postoffices in federal buildings, an expense that is less than half the cost of the franking privilege. In the fiscal year 1912, more than 300,000,000 pieces of mail, having an aggregate weight of about 60,000,000 pounds, were carried free of charge under the franking privilege, and this is true after deducting the expense incurred on account of the postal service by the treasury department for the free quartering of certain postoffices in federal buildings, an expense that is less than half the cost of the franking privilege. In the fiscal year 1912, more than 300,000,000 pieces of mail, having an aggregate weight of about 60,000,000 pounds, were carried free of charge under the franking privilege, and this is true after deducting the expense incurred on account of the postal service by the treasury department for the free quartering of certain postoffices in federal buildings, an expense that is less than half the cost of the franking privilege. In the fiscal year 1912, more than 300,000,000 pieces of mail, having an aggregate weight of about 60,000,000 pounds, were carried free of charge under the franking privilege, and this is true after deducting the expense incurred on account of the postal service by the treasury department for the free quartering of certain postoffices in federal buildings, an expense that is less than half the cost of the franking privilege. In the fiscal year 1912, more than 300,000,000 pieces of mail, having an aggregate weight of about 60,000,000 pounds, were carried free of charge under the franking privilege, and this is true after deducting the expense incurred on account of the postal service by the treasury department for the free quartering of certain postoffices in federal buildings, an expense that is less than half the cost of the franking privilege. In the fiscal year 1912, more than 300,000,000 pieces of mail, having an aggregate weight of about 60,000,000 pounds, were carried free of charge under the franking privilege, and this is true after deducting the expense incurred on account of the postal service by the treasury department for the free quartering of certain postoffices in federal buildings, an expense that is less than half the cost of the franking privilege. In the fiscal year 1912, more than 300,000,000 pieces of mail, having an aggregate weight of about 60,000,000 pounds, were carried free of charge under the franking privilege, and this is true after deducting the expense incurred on account of the postal service by the treasury department for the free quartering of certain postoffices in federal buildings, an expense that is less than half the cost of the franking privilege. In the fiscal year 1912, more than 300,000,000 pieces of mail, having an aggregate weight of about 60,000,000 pounds, were carried free of charge under the franking privilege, and this is true after deducting the expense incurred on account of the postal service by the treasury department for the free quartering of certain postoffices in federal buildings, an expense that is less than half the cost of the franking privilege. In the fiscal year 1912, more than 300,000,000 pieces of mail, having an aggregate weight of about 60,000,000 pounds, were carried free of charge under the franking privilege, and this is true after deducting the expense incurred on account of the postal service by the treasury department for the free quartering of certain postoffices in federal buildings, an expense that is less than half the cost of the franking privilege. In the fiscal year 1912, more than 300,000,000 pieces of mail, having an aggregate weight of about 60,000,000 pounds, were carried free of charge under the franking privilege, and this is true after deducting the expense incurred on account of the postal service by the treasury department for the free quartering of certain postoffices in federal buildings, an expense that is less than half the cost of the franking privilege. In the fiscal year 1912, more than 300,000,000 pieces of mail, having an aggregate weight of about 60,000,000 pounds, were carried free of charge under the franking privilege, and this is true after deducting the expense incurred on account of the postal service by the treasury department for the free quartering of certain postoffices in federal buildings, an expense that is less than half the cost of the franking privilege. In the fiscal year 1912, more than 300,000,000 pieces of mail, having an aggregate weight of about 60,000,000 pounds, were carried free of charge under the franking privilege, and this is true after deducting the expense incurred on account of the postal service by the treasury department for the free quartering of certain postoffices in federal buildings, an expense that is less than half the cost of the franking privilege. In the fiscal year 1912, more than 300,000,000 pieces of mail, having an aggregate weight of about 60,000,000 pounds, were carried free of charge under the franking privilege, and this is true after deducting the expense incurred on account of the postal service by the treasury department for the free quartering of certain postoffices in federal buildings, an expense that is less than half the cost of the franking privilege. In the fiscal year 1912, more than 300,000,000 pieces of mail, having an aggregate weight of about 60,000,000 pounds, were carried free of charge under the franking privilege, and this is true after deducting the expense incurred on account of the postal service by the treasury department for the free quartering of certain postoffices in federal buildings, an expense that is less than half the cost of the franking privilege. In the fiscal year 1912, more than 300,000,000 pieces of mail, having an aggregate weight of about 60,000,000 pounds, were carried free of charge under the franking privilege, and this is true after deducting the expense incurred on account of the postal service by the treasury department for the free quartering of certain postoffices in federal buildings, an expense that is less than half the cost of the franking privilege. In the fiscal year 1912, more than 300,000,000 pieces of mail, having an aggregate weight of about 60,000,000 pounds, were carried free of charge under the franking privilege, and this is true after deducting the expense incurred on account of the postal service by the treasury department for the free quartering of certain postoffices in federal buildings, an expense that is less than half the cost of the franking privilege. In the fiscal year 1912, more than 300,000,000 pieces of mail, having an aggregate weight of about 60,000,000 pounds, were carried free of charge under the franking privilege, and this is true after deducting the expense incurred on account of the postal service by the treasury department for the free quartering of certain postoffices in federal buildings, an expense that is less than half the cost of the franking privilege. In the fiscal year 1912, more than 300,000,000 pieces of mail, having an aggregate weight of about 60,000,000 pounds, were carried free of charge under the franking privilege, and this is true after deducting the expense incurred on account of the postal service by the treasury department for the free quartering of certain postoffices in federal buildings, an expense that is less than half the cost of the franking privilege. In the fiscal year 1912, more than 300,000,000 pieces of mail, having an aggregate weight of about 60,000,000 pounds, were carried free of charge under the franking privilege, and this is true after deducting the expense incurred on account of the postal service by the treasury department for the free quartering of certain postoffices in federal buildings, an expense that is less than half the cost of the franking privilege. In the fiscal year 1912, more than 300,000,000 pieces of mail, having an aggregate weight of about 60,000,000 pounds, were carried free of charge under the franking privilege, and this is true after deducting the expense incurred on account of the postal service by the treasury department for the free quartering of certain postoffices in federal buildings, an expense that is less than half the cost of the franking privilege. In the fiscal year 1912, more than 300,000,000 pieces of mail, having an aggregate weight of about 60,000,000 pounds, were carried free of charge under the franking privilege, and this is true after deducting the expense incurred on account of the postal service by the treasury department for the free quartering of certain postoffices in federal buildings, an expense that is less than half the cost of the franking privilege. In the fiscal year 1912, more than 300,000,000 pieces of mail, having an aggregate weight of about 60,000,000 pounds, were carried free of charge under the franking privilege, and this is true after deducting the expense incurred on account of the postal service by the treasury department for the free quartering of certain postoffices in federal buildings, an expense that is less than half the cost of the franking privilege. In the fiscal year 1912, more than 300,000,000 pieces of mail, having an aggregate weight of about 60,000,000 pounds, were carried free of charge under the franking privilege, and this is true after deducting the expense incurred on